of the Act of 1890—especially the schedules which cover textiles, lumber, earthenware and agricultural products—and have them become immediately operative, with a proviso that whenever the rates thus imposed shall be higher than those of the new tariff the difference shall be refunded on all importations entered subsequent to the date of the provisional act and prior to the date of the new law.

As to this suggestion, it is said by members of the House of Representatives, as well as of the

As to this suggestion, it is said by members of the House of Representatives, as well as of the Senate, who have considered it and who are familiar with the situation, first, that no such special act could possibly pass the Senate even if it should pass the House of Representatives; second, that it would obstruct the channels of trade and add to the uncertainties which already exist, and that the only persons who would derive any profit or benefit from it would be foreign manufacturers, importers and consignees, who could not be required to refund any portion of the money received by them on account of said during the period that the higher rates of duty might prevail.

It is admitted, however, that if the scheme

during the period that the higher rates of duty might prevail.

It is admitted, however, that if the scheme were a practical one the Government would possess a sure safeguard against prospective losses of revenue on what may be styled heavy anticipatory importations at existing low rates or free of all duty, and that an immediate and much-needed stimuius would be given to many domestic industries which are now languishing or in a condition of prestration. But the insurmountable needed stimulus would be given to many donestic industries which are now languishing or in a condition of prostration. But the insurmountable difficulty is the attitude of the Senate. That body in this Congress refused even to consider the Dingley bill, which proposed to restore 60 per cent of the rates of the Act of 1896 in certain schedules, and to increase other rates 15 per cent above those of the Act of 1894. If that bill had become a law it would, in the opinion of Chairman Dingley and other statesmen, have checked in a large measure the flood of importations which now threatens to glut the domestic market for an indefinite period, as it has always done in the past whenever an increase of tariff rates appeared to be impending.

"The Senate refused even to consider the mild provisions of the Dingley bill, which was only a temporary measure, and how could it be expected to accept or even to consider a temporary measure of a more radical nature?" asked a prominent and influential member of the House of Representatives whose attention was invited to this proposition.

or Representatives whose attention was invited to this proposition.

It does not seem likely that the Senate will be any more favorably disposed toward provis-ional and temporary tariff legislation in the next Congress than it is in the present one.

NAVAL BUREAUS AT ODDS.

CONTROVERSY OVER TURRETS BETWEEN CHIEFS OF ORDNANCE AND CON-STRUCTION.

Washington, Jan. 20 (Special).-Official differences have sprung up between the heads of two bureaus of the Navy Department which promise to be of more than usual interest. The bureaus involved in the controversy are those of Ordnance and Construction. The subjects under discussion are nava turrets, their design, construction and manipula-The matter is now before Secretary Herbert cerned will be called upon for further statement been more or less friction between the two bureaus, and Mr. Herbert recently issued regulations defin ing the duties of each in relation to the design, location and construction of turrets. In settling present controversy the Secretary will have to consider again questions which he previously before him; also the important point as to which is the best form of turret to put on battle-ships, and

judgment was begun by Captain Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. One point was raised in connection with the consideration of the plans for the battle-ships Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin, the construction of which was authorized at the last session of Congress. For all other recently designed battle-ships, partly oval-shaped turrets with inclined sides are provided for. For the three new ships Captain Sampson proposes turrets more says that in no battle-ship yet built in this country the sailors have to stand outside the turrets whe: the guns are being worked. He would have the space larger, and says that by building the sides of turrets vertical this will be accomplished. When the sides are inclined, Captain Sampson says, that part of the turrets near the outer edge is to) It went over without action. low to enable men to stand erect. Space lost in this form of turnet is unavoidable, but it would be pro-

The discussion on which Mr. Herbert is to sit in

form of turret is unavoidable, but it would be provided in the proposed form.

Chief Constructor Highborn has replied to Captain Sampson's arguments in a letter to Secretary Herbert. He says that, in the first place, the Bureau of Ordnance has not, under naval regulations, authority over the matter of designing battleship turrets, this subject coming under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau of Construction. He also says that the question of the form of turrets for the Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin has been considered by some of the Navy's ablest experts, and that, in accordance with their recommendations, plans have been prepared to place on those vessels turrets of a type which is generally regarded as the best, all things considered. It is proposed, he says, to put in the ships turrets having a generally oval shape, with inclined tops in front and on the sides. At the rear the plans prowide for vertical sides, with a view to increased space where it is needed. Chief Constructor Hichborn's letter is emphatic on the point that upon his bureau, not that of Ordnance, devolves the duty of preparing designs for and constructing turrets. He is of the opinion that the particular plans drawn up for the three new vessels satisfactorily

The other controversy between the two bureaus relates to the matter of motive power for the eight-inch turrets of the battle-ship lowa. The approved plans of the vessel call for both steam and hydraulic power to work the turrets. Recent experiments go to show that the electric power installed on the armored cruiser Brooklyn works satisfactorily, and for military reasons is superior to steam and hydraulic appliances; that the plans of the lowa be changed, and electricity he adopted as the power to turn her eight-inch battery. He goes so far as to say that, if the construction of the vessel has proceeded to the stage where parts of the approved steam and hydraulic system have been installed on the ship, the same be removed and electricity substituted, even considering the fact that the change will be expensive. Captain Sampson is to command the lowa when she is ready for sea.

Answering Captain Sampson's recommendations, Chief Constructor Hiebborn has informed Secretary Herbert that many of the parts of the lowa's turret machinery are now in place, and that to remove them and put in their place another system will not only involve a big expense to the Government, but delay the completion of the ship. Besides, there is grave doubt, says the Chief Constructor, if electricity is superior to steam and hydraulic power in such cases. He refers to the experiments on the Brooklyn, but says that these have been conducted under favorable, not service, conditions, and that, while electricity may appear in harbor tests to meet all requirements, under heavy rolling and pitching at sea it may be found a failure as a practical and economical system.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Jan. 20.-The Secretary of War orders that Captain Cornelius Gardener, 19th Infantry, proceed to Lansing, Mich., and report to vernor of Michigan for duty with the National Guard of that State. First Lieutenant Robert E. L. Michie, adjutant 2d Cavalry, will be Heved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and take station at Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty. Captain Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department, is ordered to the works of the Petersburg Iron Company, Petersburg, Va., to inspect cast-fron pro-Captain William W. Gibson, Ordnance De-, is ordered to make visits to Alliance,

jectlies. Captain William W. Gibson. Ordnance Department, is ordered to make visits to Alliance, Ohlo, to inspect gun carriages, and Captain James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, to Plainfield, N. J., and Ansonia, Conn., for the same purposa. The following naval orders were issued to-day: The orders of Commander E. W. Watson to the Portsmouth, N. H.. Navy Yard have been revoked, and he is ordered home, with two months leave. Chief Engineer C. J. Habighurst is detached from the Terror, February 1 on three months leave, being relieved by Chief Engineer J. P. Mickeley, who is detached from inspection duty at Philadelphia for that purpose. Assistant Surgeon H. La Motte is ordered before the Retiring Board at Washington. Ensign R. McLean is transferred from the Oregon to the Adams.

TO SETTLE ONE OF THE ROACH CLAIMS. Washington, Jan. 20 (Special). Senator Burrows has reported from the Senate Committee on Claims a bill for the relief of the heirs of John Roach. It proposes to pay \$62,600 to them in settlement of a claim of Mr. Roach's running since 1855 for the building of a gunboat.

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FOR A NEW CUSTOM HOUSE. THE BILL APPOINTING A COMMISSION

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

IT PROVIDES FOR THE ERECTION OF A BUILDING ON THE PRESENT SITE AT A COST NOT EXCEEDING \$5,000,000-MR. TURPIE CONTINUES HIS ATTACK ON

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

Washington, Jan. 20.-The Senate to-day passed the bill for the erection of a new Custom House building in New-York, on the site of the present

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.), in behalf of his colleague (Mr. Murphy), asked unanimous consent to have the New-York Custom House bill taken up and put on its passage,

Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.), inquired whether the bill was a unanimous report of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

"It is a unanimous report," said Mr. Hill.
"Is it customary," Mr. Pettigrew asked, "to have commission appointed for such a purpose, or is

that a new departure?" "It has been done in a large number of instances." Mr. Hill replied, "and the Secretary of the Treasury approves the bill in that form."

"Do I understand," Mr. Pettigrew persisted, "that is has been customary to have the commissioners named in the bill itself?"

"So I understand," Mr. Hill answered, "And this designation is approved by the Secre-tary of the Treasury?" Mr. Pettigrew asked.

"Yes," was Mr. Hill's reply.
"I think it is a bad custom," said Mr. Pettigrew. and that it would be a better custom to have the There was no further objection to Mr. Hill's re-

quest, and the bill was taken up and passed. The bill, as passed, appoints Charles M. Tainter, George H. Post, James T. Kilbreth, Edward F. Brown and Hugh J. Grant, citizens of New-York, as Building Commissioners. The building is to be on the present Custom House site. The Secretary of the Treasury is to lease sultable premises fo the temporary business of the Custom House-\$250. 000 being appropriated for rental of the first year The commissioners are to have a salary of \$5,000 a year each. The bill appropriates and makes available an amount "equal to the balance remaining unexpended under the provisions of the act for the erection of an appraisers' warehouse." The entire

cost of the new building is not to exceed \$5,000.00.

Mr. Morgan's resolution as to default on the part of the Pacific Railroads was allowed to go over

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Petilgrew calling on the Secretary of State for a copy of the proceedings of the Commission on the divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana was taken up, and Mr. Pettigrew proceeded to lis-cuss it. He was interrupted by Mr. Sherman (Rep. Ohio), who thought that the speech was encroaching on diplomatic matters, which should only be discussed in executive session, and who suggested that the doors be closed.

Mr. Pettigrew, however, promised to ste of purely executive matters, and was permitted to continue his speech. At its close the resolution was Committee on Foreign Relations. The joint resolution as to electric conduits in the city of Washington was discussed in the morning hour, Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.) replying to the speech of Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) on Tuesday.

Turple (Dem., Ind.) continued his onshaught on the Nicaragua Canal bill, speaking for two

taken up and the provisions in regard to the Library of Congress were acted on. The first amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations was an item of \$5,000 for the salary of the Librarian, who is to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing that the Librarian shall make rules and regulations for the government of the Library, to be approved by the joint Committee on the Library. The amendment was agreed to without discussion. Another important amendment reported by the committee was the insertion of an item for the appointment by the President of the stperintendent of the Library Building and grounds at a salary of \$5,000, and appropriating \$46,440 for the custody and care of the buildings and grounds. This and the other amendments in relation to the Library were agreed to; and after Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) had argued against the policy of leaving to the President the appointment of the Librarian and superintendent the bill was possed.

A joint resolution authorizing the Smithsonian Institution to take part in the exposition of gas apparatus and appliances in Madison Square Garden, New-York, from January 27 to February 6, was introduced by Mr. Brice (Dem., Ohio) and passed.

was introduced by Mr. Brice (Dem., Ohio) and passed.
House bill for the protection of yacht-owners and ship-builders of the United States was taken from the calendar, explained by Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.), and passed without amendment. It provides that yachts belonging to a regularly organized yacht club of any foreign nation which shall extend like privileges to the yachts of the United States shall have the privilege of entering or leaving any port of the United States without entering or clearing at the Custom House thereof or paying tonnage tax; provided, that the privileges of this section shall not extend to any vacht built outside of the United States and owned, chartered or used by a citizen of the United States, unless such ownership or charter was acquired prior to the passage of this act. And it reneals section 11 of an act entitled "an act to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels," approved June 19, 1886, so far as the same exempts any yacht built outside of the United States and owned, chartered or used by a citizen of the United States from the payment of tonnage taxes.

The Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned until to morrow.

VIRGINIA ELECTION METHODS.

THE YOST-TUCKER CONTEST DISCUSSED IN

tested election case to-day gave an opportunity for the House to indulge in some political discussion relating to elections in Virginia. It was that of Jacob Yost against H. St. George Tucker, from the Xth District of Virginia, for possession of a seat in the LIVth Congress. The majority of Elections Committee No. 3 and the majority of the Republican members recommended that Tucker be permitted to retain his seat. Messrs Walker (Rep., Va.) and Thomas (Rep., Mich.) reported that Yost was entitled to the seat. The point in dispute was as to the counting of certain "imperfect which the State hiw declared should be thrown out. If they were counted Yost would have a small majority; if not, Tucker would have a small majority. The majority were of the opinion that they came into fatal conflict with the law and should be the voter could be determined from them they

the voter could be determined from them they should be counted. The report of the majority was advocated by Messrs. Codding (Rep., Penn.) and Jenkins (Rep., Wis.), members of the committee, and that of the minority by Mr. Yost, the contestant, who received the privilege of the floor; Messrs. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) and Daniels (Rep., N. Y.). An agreement was reached to take a vote on the case it 4.20 o'clock to-morrow.

A partial agreement of the conferrees on the Army Appropriation bill was reported and agreed to, the House insisting on further disagreement to the Senate amendments still in dispute.

Bills were passed authorizing the construction of bridges across the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers in Kentucky; granting an American register to the bark E. C. Mowett, owned in rehindelphia; authorizing the Secretary of War to grant certificates showing the services of telegraphers in the war for the Union; reducing the fees of land officers in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States.

At 5.06 o'clock the House adjourned until tomorrow.

monial entertainment to their president, P. H. Once tried become the faorder tried become the faorder tried become the faorder cathartic and family
medicine. They win favor
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montal entertainment to their president, P. H.
Dunn, at the clubrooms, No. 31 Amsterdam-ave,
now Mr. Dunn, who has been
an uncertain state of the howels. They should be heeded
an uncertain state of the howels. They should be heeded
at once. If the Bitters are resorted to, the wor begone
light give way to cheertul looks produced by renewed health. If you are driftting on the coast of disease, throw an anchor to windward
by summaning the Bitters to your assistance. It will keep
you to safety.

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A DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE. THE PLAN ADVOCATED BY ASSISTANT

HE FAVORS THE CONSOLIDATION OF ALL THE SCIENTIFIC BUREAUS OF THE GOVERNMENT UNDER ONE EXECUTIVE HEAD.

SECRETARY DABNEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 20 .- Charles W. Dabney, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is an ardent advocate of the scheme to unite all the scientific bureaus of the Government in a single great department. Discussing this project, he said to-day: "The United States maintains twenty-eight scientific bureaus for developing our resources and advancing industry, at a cost of nearly \$5,000,000 They employ over 5,000 persons in the entire country, and in order to prevent waste and duplication of work should be properly organized and co-ordinated under one department. These bureaus are engaged in doing all kinds of scientific work, from determining the movements of the heavenly bodies to studying insects and bacteria. We have bureaus for studying the earth and its products, the atmosphere and its changes, economic plants and their culture, domestic animals and their kind. We have surveys for measuring the land of the country and sounding its waters bureaus for investigating many economic problems, and statistical agencies for collecting. piling and discussing the results of many industries. We have agricultural experiment stations for developing the products the land, and a Fish Commission for increasing and improving the life of our waters. Other bureaus teach us how to protect our forests or how to save the forage reof our Western plains; still others promote frifit culture or teach us how to protect our crops and fruits from injurious insects or discase. Finally, we have great museums for collecting, preserving and exhibiting all objects of art, ethnology, natural history, mineralogy, geology, the resources of our country and the products

of our people's work.
"As all these agencies have a common purpose namely, the development of the resources of the country, one would expect to find them organized according to some definite plan and directed by a single head. As a matter of fact, they are distributed among six different Jepartments of the Government, two of them being entirely independent. Much valuable work has been and is being done by them; a great deal more would be accomplished and much money saved if all the bureaus saving this common purpose were consolidated in one department. Scattered as they now are through all the departments, operated under very indefinite laws and supervised by different secretaries, usually not scientific men and always overrun with other not scientific men and always overrun with other work, there is ample opportually for confusion and duplication of work, and consequent loss of time and energy. The Government has, for example, three separate and distinct agencies for measuring the land of the country, connected with two different departments; four separate hydrographic offices for sounding the waters of bays, rivers, lakes, etc., in four different departments; and five separate chemical laboratories in the city of Washington alone. The statistics of the natural resources and products of the country are collected by eight different agencies connected with six different departments and bureaus, not counting the census, which usually goes over the whole field again. The pending proposal to consolidate all the statistical bureaus and establish a permanent ceasus, which shall do, in a systematic way through ten years, the work hitherto done in a haphazard way at intervals, is in line with this plan."

in a systematic way through ten year, the hitherto done in a haphazard way at intervals, is in line with this plan."

Dr. Dahney, on being asked for a remedy, replied: "What is needed is a general co-ordination of the scientific work of the Government, and the only wey to accomplish this is by first bringing all of these bureaus together under one executive head. When this his been done the reorganization would take place naturally and easily, without injury to any of the good work now going on. The first thing is for Congress to decide on a general programme, and, as opportunity offers, transfer the different bureaus and surveys to some one of the departments.

nents, ainly no railroad, manufacturing company or adustrial concern could afford to conduct its tainly no railroad, manufacturing company or industrial concern could afford to conduct its in the haphazard manner in which the Govern conducts its scientific work. All great comit associations have learned the value of igh organization and systematized work. The pment of the resources of the country and comotion of its industries are purely matters sinces. The success of this work concerns farmer, miner, manufacturer, merchant, r, railroad company, etc., in the country, and the all interested, therefore, in having it efficient and ecanomically done. They should, therebe interested in the facts and plans here.

LUMBER FROM CANADA.

getting out logs was higher in Canada than in Michigan or Wisconsin. This was owing to the Lake Huron and in other Canadian pineries. As to to the payment of Crown dues on the timber when cut and of annual ground rent. At the last Government sale in Ontario the bonuses paid for limits amounted to over \$1 a thousand feet, board measure, on the average, the sales being made subject to the payment of Crown dues of \$1.25 a thousand feet. In Quebec the Crown dues are \$1.33 a thousand feet In both provinces limits sell in private transfer at from \$2 to \$5 a thousand feet on the estimated amount of pine, exclusive of Crown dues, which must be paid as the timber is cut.

The supply of white pine in the United States is

now a limited one. Little remains except in the portion of Michigan bordering on Lake Superior, in Wisconsin and in Minnesota, and it is doubtful whether there is enough white pine timber left in miles of territory. At the present rate of cutting it is supposed that this supply will be pretty well cut off in ten years. It is not presumptuous, he thinks, to question the wisdom of a policy the design of which is to shut out the supply of foreign white pine and to hasten the destruction of this timber which the United States formerly possessed from Canada to the United States for the fiscal braced lumber of spruce, pine and all other woods; logs and pulp for American mills, timber, ties, ber to the United States has not increased rapidly since the passage of the Wilson bill, he says. For THE HOUSE. the seven years prior to the passage of that bill the average annual export to the United States from

canada was only about 21,50,000 feet less than the annual export to the United States from Canada was only about 21,50,000 feet less than the annual export to the United States since the passage of that bill, or an average annual increase as compared with the former period of about 3 per cent. The depressed state of the lumber market for the last three years was, in Mr. Chariton's opinion, largely due to other causes than Canadian competition, and the condition of affairs in the lumber trade was simply in line with the state of trade in other brunches.

The export of lumber of all kinds from Canada to the United States last year was less than 702-00,000 feet. The same year Canada furnished to American sawmills over 290,000,000 feet of logs. This trade is rapidly growing. Formerly it was discouraged by the imposition of a Canadian log export duty of \$2 a thousand feet. Under the Wilson bill lumber was made free by the United States, and logs were made free of export duty by Canada, the arrangement being free lumber for free lows. Under the McKinley bill the lumber duty was placed at \$1, provided Canada refrained from imposing export duties on logs. As the import of Canadian lumber was just about double in quantity the amount of logs furnished by Canada for American lumber duty, provided one-half of the Canadian log export duty was repealed, was held to be equitable and fair.

It may fairly be presumed, said Mr. Charlton, that the imposing of

A TESTIMONIAL FOR P. H. DUNN. tress thrown out by the stomach, bowels and liver in a state of disorder, are sick headache, heartburn, nausea.

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friction and the derangement of trade. The continuance of the present free lumber and free log provision will avoid this and leave the great sawmill interest of Michigan free access to its source of log supply, and the fact is not unworthy of consideration that the bulk of the timber properties in Canada which will be affected by lumber duties and log export duties belong to American citizens. One fact connected with the general state of trade between the two countries, Mr. Charlton thought, was entitled to consideration and should challenge liberal treatment. The imports of Canada from the United States constituted 52 per cent of her total imports, the figures being \$54,834,000 from the United States and \$106,252,000 from all the world. Her exports to the United States were \$41,27,000, and the balance of trade against her was \$13,337,000. The importations from the United States on the free list amounted to \$28,838,000.

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON ARGUES A CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

OHIO CONGRESSMEN TO GIVE A BANQUET TO SEN-ATOR SHERMAN-REPRESENTATIVE WILBER SECURES THE CUSTODY OF HIS DAUGH-TER-A PACIFIC RAILROAD HEAR-

ING-ANOTHER NAVAL ENGI-

Washington, Jan. 26.—The presence of ex-President Harrison in the Supreme Court to-day sufficed to keep the chamber fully occupied by visitors to the Capitol, who found therein a greater attraction than either the Senate or House furnished to the average sightseer. General Harrison was associhis former Attorney-General and law partner, W. H. H. Miller, in the presentation of a case involving the Indiana statutes regulating the annexation of territory by cities and towns of that State. The sitigation was begun in 1891, when the city of Hammond, in Lake County, Ind., practically adjoining Chicago, began proceedings to annex 2,88 acres of contiguous territory. Mrs. Caroline M. Forsythe, owner of 650 acres of the land, objected to being taken into the city, and fought the case all the way to the Supreme Court of the State, being defeated at every stage. Failing to find relief in the State courts, she appealed to the Federal courts, suing for an injunction to restrain the treasurer of the city from proceeding to levy and collect \$3,500 taxes on her land. The Circuit Court united with the State courts in deciding against her, and she went then to the Circuit Court, the first decision favorable to Mrs. Forsythe. Thereupon the city of Hammond petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals to bring up the case for review there, and it was granted. Charles H. Aldrich, of Chicago, ex-Solicitor-General, opposed his old chief, the Attorney-General, before the Court, representing the city of Hammond. The argument was opened by Mr. Miller, who spoke an hour; Mr. Aldrich followed in an argument of two hours for the city of Hammond, and General Harrison occupied the last remaining hour of the session in behalf of Mrs. Forsythe. defeated at every stage. Failing to find relief in the

quet in honor of Senator Sherman in the last week of February. The moving spirits in the affair are some of the present members of the House, but it will be attended by the entire delegation, irrespective of political affiliations. Members-elect who may be in the city at the time will also be present.

Miss Edith Wilber, daughter of Representative and Mrs. David F. Wilber, of Oneonta, N. Y., was to-day taken from the custody of her mother and, by a decision of Judge Cox in the Circuit Court, awarded to her father, who is the defendant in an action for maintenance brought recently by his wife. action for maintenance brought recently by his wife. The decision was based on the fact that Congress nan Wilber was the legal guardian of his daughter by virtue of an order of the Surrogate's Court of New-York, and that the mother had resorted to strategy to secure her possession from a young women's school in this city. The daughter, when produced in court, expressed a desire to accompany ber mother, but this did not change the decision of the Court.

American vessels built and documented in the first six months of the fiscal year number 384, of 113,572 tors, compared with 32s, of 88,390 tons, for the first six months of the previous fiscal year, indicating the largest annual output within the last fourteen years, except that of 1890 and 1891.

United States, addressed the Ways and Means Com-mittee to-day in support of the bill introduced by Mr. Quigg, of New-York, to prevent the importa-tion of impure tea.

J. C. Coombs, of Boston, the general counsel for the Credits Commutation Company, of Sloux City, lowa, the association of 350 banks which has taken so prominent a part in opposing the Powers Fund-ing bill, appeared before the House Committee on Pacific Railways this morning, the hearing being a continuation of the one of last Thursday. Mr. Coombs opposed the Sioux City and Pacific bill. which the Chicago and Northwestern Railrad Company is urging the committee to report to the House. The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such settlement of the deit of the Sloux City and Pacific Railroad Company to the Government as shall seem to be best for the interests of the United States. Mr. Coombs analyzed the recent vote on the Powers bill, and showed that the Representatives from the parts of the country which were directly served by the Pacific railroads had voted almost solidly against the bill, and that the Northwestern members had voted the same way because the committee had refused to accept the amendment which he had proposed, which would provide for the new road from Sloux City to North Platte. Chicago and Northwestern Railroad

Major Horatio B. Lowry, staff quartermaster of the Marine Corps, has been severely reprimanded in public orders by Secretary Herbert, thereby escaping court-martial. A court of inquiry recently investigated the contracts let by Major Lowry for the laundry work of the Marine Corps, and found that, although they were let to the lowest bidder, the price paid was clearly exorbitant, the average \$1 the year previous. A man named Belford, who was not a laundryman, secured the contracts at all the navy yards, and then sublet them at an enorthe navy yards, and then sublet them at an enormous profit, the conditions and prices in the Washington contract being similar to those at Portsmouth, N. H., Philadelphia, Brookivn, Norfolk, Boston and Annapolis. The Court decided that Major Lowey had committed seven specific offences. Secretary Herbert "concluded not to convene a courtmartial, for the reason that it does not seem probable that any further evidence can be obtained, and the evidence now before it is not sufficient, when taken in connection with the previous good character of Major Lowry, to justify the conclusion that he has been corrupt or guilty of anything else than carelessness and insubordination."

Replying to a resolution of the House, the Navy Department estimates at \$12,000 the cost of repairing the frigate Constitution, now at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, and towing her to Washington for use as a naval museum. There is a balance of \$7.289 available for this purpose.

Mr Fischer (Rep., N. Y.) introduced in the House to-day a bill authorizing the President to appoint a board of three Army engineers to examine Romer Shoals, New-York Harbor, with a view of ascer-Shoals, New-York Harbor, with a view of ascertaining whether or not this is a suitable site for the erection of fortifications and seacoast defence works to consist of three revolving turrets. Should the site be found feasible, the Secretary of War is directed to prepare plans for the erection of the works. Five thousand dollars is appropriated to defray the expense of the investigation.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) introduced in the House to-day a bill which provides that every person who by violence enters a postoffice car or wilfully and maliciously assaults a railroad postal clerk while in the discharge of his duty shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and im-prisonment for from one to three years.

The annual meeting of the Supervising Inspectors of the Steam Vessel Inspection Service began here to-day. General Dumont, the Supervising Inspec-tor-General, presided. The session was taken up in hearing representatives of the International Navigation Company and the Netherlands-American Line of steamships in favor of a modification of the existing rules concerning the number of lifeboats required to be carried by modern steam vessels with sufficient waterlight compartments. It was shown that Great Britain had reduced the boatage required for modern vessels with sufficient waterlight compartments from 9.625 to 7.563 cubic feet, and a corresponding reduction in the American rules was requested. The International Company was represented by its manager, George II. Higby, and the Netherlands Line by W. H. Van Den Toorn.

ident Cleveland to-day designated Charles W. Dabney, jr., as chairman of the Government Board of the Centennial Exposition. Mr. Dabney is the As-sistant Secretary of Agriculture, and was chairman of the Government Board at the Atlanta Exposi-tion.

The disastrous policy of maintaining a naval organization with an insufficient corps of naval en-gineers has again been presented by the prostration of Fleet Engineer Eurnap, of the Olympia, the tion of Fleet Engineer Eurnap, of the Olympia, the flagship of the Asiatic Squadron. A veteran of the Civil War, and a man closely approaching the age of retirement, he has collapsed under the strain of looking out for the II,000 horse-power machinery of the Olympia, while at the same time exercising the general duties of fleet engineer of the squadron. As a regult of undermanning the engine-room, heavily powered ships cannot, it is said, hereafter be depended on for continuous duty, and the cost of maintenance and repairs to the machinery is increasing.

Owing to the illness of Justice Shiras of the Su preme Court, who is confined to his home by an ttack of the grip, several cases which had been set for argument this week have been postponed set for argument this week have been possponded until he recovers, as it is essential that they shall be heard by a full bench. Two of them are interstate commerce cases from Alabama, involving the practical existence of the statute under which the Commission is working. The others grew out of the controversy between the Westinghouse and Boyden Brake companies over the patent for a power brake for rallroad cars, which has been argued once.

The Board of Indian Commissioners held the first meeting of the twenty-sixth annual conference this morning at the Ebbitt House. Reports from the American missionary societies were read, after which there was a number of addresses, including one from Hamilton Cushing on the education of the

Mr. McCormick, of New-York, to-day addressed the Committee on Rivers and Harbors in support of his resolution directing the Secretary of to have a detailed examination made as to the cost of removing the rock at the narrowest part of the East River on the eastern side, at Ravens-wood, Long Island, with a view to widening and deepening the channel in that part of the river.

Congressman Morse has introduced in the House a bill to build a bronze statue of Major Peter Charles L'Enfant, the French engineer who laid out the city of Washington. The statue is to cost not exceeding \$50,000, and is to be erected on a Government reservation under the direction of a commission of five, two to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, two by the Fresident of the Senate and one by the Secretary of War.

General Horace Porter, of New-York, was at the Capitol this afternoon in conference with a num-ber of Senators.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The closest contest in New-York for the Governorship last fall was in Dunkirk, Chautauqua County. The vote cast for Porter was 1,111 and for Black 1.110. For the Presidency the McKinley electors carried two of the four wards of Dunkirk the Bryan electors carried the other two.

Mrs. Mary E. Hobart's chief claim for United States Senator from Washington is that she made more Populist speeches in the recent campaign than any other lady in the whole Northwest. Washington Times" is desirous that Mrs. Hobart be given "as fine a run as possible," as to that paper "there is nothing like giving woman suffrage its most logical and perfect development in order that its opponents; as well as its friends, may be completely satisfied with it.

Senator Wolcott's mission on behalf of bimetallism does not seem to be taken seriously by "The London Times," which views it as a political move to placate the silverites, and "The Buffalo Commercial" does not believe the silverites will be fooled as to the object of the mission. The only advantage it sees will be to wipe out the obligation to restore the double standard by international agreement, which, it thinks, was foolishly assumed by the Republican party.

According to "The Boston Herald's" correspondent, Senator Sherman seems to have a greater reputation among the people than among public men, for when the names of the three Senators who had been mentioned in connection with Mckinley's had been mentioned in connection with Mckinley's Cabinet came up, the Republican Senators all agreed "that Senator Allison would do for either Secretary of State or Secretary of the Treasury; they were all agreed that Senator Aldrich was the ideal man for Secretary of the Treasury, and they were all agreed that Senator Sherman would do for neither." "The Herald" considers Senator Sherman the foremost financier in the Republican party, and, noiwithstanding what the Republican Senators may think of him, "the silverites and the Populists and all the plotters who are conspiring against the soundness of our currency make no mistake about John Sherman. He stands to-day, as he has stood for twenty years back, the one man the our public life for whom finance has no secrets, whose devotion to the honest-money cause is absolutely beyond question, and whose hostility to every scheme that threatens injury to our monetary system can always be depended upon for instant action in the most effective way."

The attempt on the part of William F. Sheehan to gain control of the Democratic organization in Buffa-Thomas A. Phelan, Samuel Lee and W. P. Roome, of New-York, representing the tea importers of the the name of all the red, white and blue constellations, the name of all the red, white and blue constellations, the name of all the red, white and blue constellations.

> The votes of the Democrats in Philadelphia havwithin a few years been reduced about one-third, and now there is a fight on among them as to who shall "boss the remnants." It is not a contest for party principle or party policy; merely one of party boss-ism, with just as many good, honest money Demo-crats on one side of the controversy as on the other.

> last fall seen to have been graphic and forcible. According to the report of the Populist chairman of the Executive Committee of Jefferson County, deputyexecutive committee of Jefferson County, deputy-sheriffs were stationed around the polling-place with axes, to intimidate the negro voters. The voting-place was arranged in such a manner that the line of voters had to extend into the streets, and the negro voters held to extend into the streets, and the negro voters height presented with arrest if they blockaded the streets, thought safety the better partsof valor, and went home without voing.

Attention is called to the coming contest for the

Mayoralty in the city of Columbus, Ohio, by Dispatch," of that city. It thinks the politicians may be slow in appreciating the fact, but, nevermay be slow in appreciating the fact, but, nevertheless, what Columbus needs and what her best
clizens demand is the election of a people's Mayor
and not a ring Mayor. "The office of Mayor is the
capstone of the arch of the federal form of city
government, and it lies in the power of the Mayor
to make or break that government. Rings demand
that a Mayor be elected who will carry out the
wishes of the ring. Therefore, let the people of
Columbus rise above party," says "The Dispatch,"
"and let Columbus have a people's Mayor."

To "The Chicago Chronicle" it would be a matter for profound congratulation if the Populist listic colony, say in some Western State or Territory, where opportunity would be given them to practise their plans of reforming humanity, free munities where Populists are in the minority. And then in its imagination it builds up a community ruled by "Cyclone" Davis, "Tom" Watson, "Sock-

THE STAR OF HOPE. "I had lost all hope and



ago, the 5th of June last," she adds, "and seemed to do very well for 8 or 9 days, and then I began to feel very bad, my feet began to swell, my stomach was all wrong and I seemed to suffer with everything that could be borne. I was in bed 5 months and there was not a day that it seemed I could live. We had the best doctors that our country afforded. I was a skeleton. doctors that our country afforded. I was a skeleton. Every one that saw me thought that I would never get well. I had palpitation and pain in the heart, terrible pain in my right side just under the ribs, terrible headaches all the time; a bearing down sensation; a distressed feeling in my stomach all the time; could hardly cat anything and it looked as if I would starve. All the time I would take such weak trem.

would take such weak trem-bling spells, and it seemed as There were six doctors treat had lost all hope and gone to my father's to die. I had lost all hope and gone to my father's to die. I commenced taking ior. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Favorite Prescription' together, and I took them regularly until I felt as if life was worth living assim."

"I weigh more than I have weighed for ten years, I weigh more than I have weighed for ten years. My friends say that I look better than they ever saw me. The first two bottles did me more good than all the medicine I had taken. My stomach has never hurt me since. I can eat anything I want and as much as I want. If you want to use this in favor of your medicine, I am a living witness to testify to it, and will, to anybody who wants to know further of my case."

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FLESH worms or blackheads are permanently removed by Dermatologist Wootbury. Use Pacial Soap. Consultation is free. Fees are moderate. Send 10 cents for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Scap or Facial Cream

less" Simpson, "Pitchfork" Tillman, "Bloody Bridles" Walte, "Calamity" Weller, "General" Coxey, "Boy Orator" Bryan and John Pardon Altgeld, which, if left free from interference, it believes, would rise into public view the most per-fectly governed community on earth, or the melan-choly fate of the Kilkenny cats would be dupli-cated.

FAIRCHILD WILL MAKE A CONTEST.

THE WESTCHESTER NOMINATION CONTROVERST TO BE CARRIED INTO CONGRESS

The struggle between Ben S. Fairchild and William S. Ward for membership in Congress from the XVIth District assumed another phase on Tuesday, when the Court of Appenis handed down a decision in favor of Mr. Fairchild. It is probable now that the House of Representatives will be called upon to decide a controversy that is unique in American politics.

It will be remembered that Congressman Fairchild was renominated by an "organization" Republican convention held in Yonkers last fall, while Mr. Ward, who is an anti-Platt Republican, was nominated at a convention held in White Plains. Then began the fight to determine which was the regular Republican candidate and entitled to have his name printed in the party column on the official ballot. Secretary of State Palmer, when reference was made to him, decided that Fairchild was the was made to him, decided that Fairchild was the regular nominee. Supreme Court Justice Edwards, however, decided in favor of Mr. Ward, as did the Appellate Division, and, as there was not time to carry the case higher before election, Mr. Ward's name was printed in the Republican column.

Mr. Fairchild, running as an independent candidate, received 760 votes, but Mr. Ward was elected by a large majority. Mr. Fairchild appealed from the judgment of the lower courts on the regularity of his nomination, and now the Court of Appeals has decided in his favor. The court holds that the convention which nominated him was the resular Republican convention, and that his name should have appeared in the Republican column.

In view of this decision, Mr. Fairchild intends to contest the election of Mr. Ward. Notice of the contest was served on Mr. Ward yesterday by Mr. Fairchild's lawyers.

GEORGIA REPUBLICAN LEAGUE FORMED. Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 29 (Special).-At a meeting held here to-day a permanent organization of the Georgia State League of Republican Ciubs was effected. Delegates were present from forty Mo Kinley campaign clubs in as many different towns. Major J. F. Hanson, of Macon, was elected presi-Major J. F. Hanson, of Macon, was elected president. The movement for the formation of the League was started by President T. H. Martin, of the Atlanta McKinley Club, which has 1.700 members. In speaking of its purpose, President Martin said that the principal object was to promote the business interests of Georgia and the South, encourage the establishment of manufactories and the drawing of capital to the State, and with the view of securing National protective legislation. The meeting to-day was earnest and enthusiastic.

A FLORAL ELEPHANT FOR MR. PLATT. An elephant was sent up to Senator-elect Platt's rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. It was a present from his friends who frequent the Fifth flowers and intended to express the pleasure of those friends at his election. The floral elephant, for such it was, was about five feet in length by three feet in height. Five thousand carnations were used in making it. On one side were the initials in blue immortelles "G. O. P.," and on the other side, also in blue immortelles "T. C. P." The eyes of the animal were of the same kind of flowers. It was a fine plece of work anatomically considered. The frame is so well constructed that it has been proposed that it be remade with flowers and sent to the dinner at Harmanu's Bleecker Hall, in Albany, in the Seator's honor on January 25. flowers and intended to express the pleasure of

GOFF ON EXPERT TESTIMONY.

THE RECORDER DENOUNCES THE PRESENT STA TEM-A SOURCE OF SCANDAL, HE SAYS.

The annual dinner of the Medico-Legal Society was held at the Marlborough Hotel last night, and addresses were made by Dr. Harriette C. Keating. Dr. Thomas Darlington and Recorder Goff. "I think," said the Recorder, "that in the administrawhich greater scandal has been introduced than

through expert medical testimony."

experts were mountebanks and charlatans, and that he had noticed in trials that had come before showed the scorn they felt when they saw the medical experts take their seats on the witness stand. "They (meaning the experts) frequently," said Recorder Goff, "attempt to justify their frequently false t stimony by saying they follow the

quently faise t stimony by saying they follow the same course that lawyers take. Their duties are entirely different. The lawyers are only the mouthpleces of their clients; the duties of experts are entirely different. The moment the expert takes sides and departs from the exact truth be becomes a charlatan.

In closing, Recorder Goff said that if some bard could be created to select medical experts it would be a good thing. He added that any work that could be done by the society in the direction of improving medical expert testimony would resilt in great benefit to the criminal courts.

Recorder Goff also said that he did not believe in alleged lunatics being confined in an asylam merely upon the certificates of two physicians, as was done under the present law. He thought that no one should be committed to an asylum without due process of law—a trial by a jury.

GAS LAMPS IN ELEVATED CARS. The Manhattan Railway is required to have twofifths, or 400, of its cars equipped with the new gas lamps by April 27. The general manager, W. J. Fransfoll, said fifty cars would be ready by the end of this month, 200 by the end of February, and 800 by April 15 at the latest. It is possible that legal difficulties growing out of the objection of residents may delay the completion of the gas plant at Eighth-ave, and One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-st.

EXPENSES OF WARING'S DEPARTMENT. Thomas A. Doe, the chief clerk in the Street Cleaning Department, has written a letter to Colonel Waring with the intention of refuting a popular notion that "Waring comes high." The letter declares that much of the increased expense of the Street Cleaning Department under Commisof the Street Cleaning Department under Commissioner Waring has been due to radical changes, which would have increased the cost of street cleaning under any Commissioner. Mr. Doe cites the increase in wages of a sweeper from \$60 to \$150 a year, the horses in the rantal of the the increase in wages of a sweeper from \$600 to \$750 a year, the increase in the rental of the say that I look better than they ever saw first two bottles did me more good than all me I had taken. My stomach has never nee. I can cat anything I want and as want. If you want to use this in favor of ine, I am a living witness to testify to it, anybody who wants to know further of the increase in wages of a sweeper from \$600 to \$750 a year, the increase in the rental of the Barney dumpers from \$73 to \$50 a day, and the increase in the rental of the increase in the rental of the Barney dumpers from \$73 to \$50 a day, and the increase expense, estimating the expenditures there is expenses, estimating the expenditures for legitimate street cleaning at what they would for legitimate street cleaning at what they would fire limitation of the cost of removing smow and throwing out also the cos